VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 106474

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rajat Ubhaykar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre ORN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ancient Indians were among the most advanced ~~philosoy~~ civilizations in the field of mathematics and astronomy, right from the Vedic era.

Contributions

Mathematics

Vedic era :- Sulvasutras used to construct vedic altars were instrumental in developing geometry.

Gupta period :- (1) Varahamihira's Panchasiddhantika was first to develop & articulate concept of zero.

(2) Bakhshali manuscript has first archaeological proof of zero.

(3) Aryabhatta's Aryabhatiya, Bhaskaracharya's Lilavati were important works

(4) The Kerala School of mathematics developed calculus before Europeans

(5) Indians like Aryabhatta estimated correct value of pi, quadratic equations etc.

Astronomy

Vedic era :- (1) Jyotisha was part of Vedanga literature

Gupta era :- ~~Aro~~ (1) Yavanajataka was an important astronomical work

(2) Aryabhatta correctly estimated distance of sun from earth.

(3) He figured out that earth rotates around its own axes and that it revolves around the sun.

(4) Astronomy was used in astrology

Thus, ancient Indians developed advanced mathematics and astronomy as part of its intellectual developments

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भारत में ब्रिटिश और फ्रांसीसी व्यापारिक कंपनियों के मध्य व्याप्त प्रतिद्वंद्विता के संदर्भ में, फ्रांसीसी कंपनी के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सफलता के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the rivalries, which existed between the English and French trading companies in India, highlight the factors, which led to the success of the English East India Company in its struggle against the French. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the 18th century, the English and the French companies fought three Carnatic wars between 1740-63 for mastery of India, before British defeated French in Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.

Factors of English success

(1) French was a state-controlled Company whereas English was private enterprise.

(2) British navy was more advanced

(3) British sought 'key to India' in richer province of Bengal whereas French sought it in Madras. After victory at Plassey in 1757, vast riches of Bengal were used to ~~de~~ recruit army.

(4) Able leadership of commanders like Robert Clive.

(5) High-handed leaders like Count De Lally ~~mad~~ were unpopular even among French ~~so~~ soldiers

(6) French neglected commercial activities in favour of political intrigues at courts of Hyderabad which left them with weak finances.

Due to the above factors, English were able to defeat French and emerge as undisputed masters of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यंतरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The nationalist leaders realized the importance of political democracy as a means to integrate & unify the diverse people of India.

To that end, they adopted internal democratic practices.

Organizations

① Congress in 1888 decided that no resolution would be passed that was opposed by majority of Hindu or Muslim delegates

② All decisions of the Congress would be passed on basis of majority voting

③ In 1920 Nagpur session, Congress was reorganized on linguistic basis, along with district & village committees so grassroot ~~te~~ leaders could emerge.

④ Congress sessions were presided by person not belonging to region.

Individual leaders

① Dadabhai Naoroji stood for elections for British Parliament & became first Asian to win

② Moderate leaders like Ferozeshah Mehta and Surendranath Banerjea realized importance of constitutional methods in pressuring government.

③ Leaders like Jyotiba Phule upheld interests of weakers sections like Dalits & Bahujan, later Ambedkar did so

Thus, they were able to widen social base of national movement and ensure regional integration and bond coherence to it

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Iranian revolution in 1979 overthrew the regime of the Shah and established a Islamic theocracy in its place led by Ayatollah Khomeini

Causes

① Brutal repression by Iranian secret agency Savak.

② Economic difficulties due to overwhelming, extravagant spending by Shah on foreign arms & luxuries

③ Unpopularity of US-backed Shah.

④ Forced Westernization by Shah was disliked by clerics & conservatives

⑤ Cheap sale of Iranian oil to US led to claims of Shah being puppet.

(6) High inflation affected basic needs of people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Relevance of Iranian Revolution

(1) The Shia-led rule of Iran was considered a threat by Sunni Arab states. This finds relevance in Syrian civil war on which both were on opposite sides.

(2) The US still considers Iran as part of Axis of Evil. This can be seen in Mr Trump's withdrawal from JCPOA and Iranian sanctions that affect economy

(3) The Islamic nature of regime still leads to suppression of women rights. Eg: No-hijab movement on social media

Thus, the consequences of Iranian Revolution continue to echo even today in both domestic & international sphere.

5. भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization refers to the increasing integration & interaction of people, cultures, governments & companies across the world. It has had far-reaching impacts on culture in India

Indigenous crafts

Cons :-

(1) Undermining of competitiveness by cheap Chinese imports. Eg: Etikoppa toys from Andhra Pradesh

(2) Consumerism & westernization has affected demand for products

(3) ~~Casadis~~ Casualization of labour has led people away from traditional crafts, devaluing their traditions

Pros :-

(1) Increasing access to markets including global ones

(2) E-commerce has helped sales.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Literary traditions

Cons :- ① English has affected importance given to regional languages due to hegemony.

② It has led to devaluing of indigenous languages in India due to association with status

Pros :- ① Translation has helped make them available to wider audiences

Traditional Knowledge systems

Cons :- ① Biopiracy by companies of traditional medicinal knowledge.

② Scientific hegemony has affected the legitimacy of traditional knowledge, considered superstitions

Pros :- Globalization has made yoga, ayurveda a worldwide phenomenon.

Thus, it has had mixed effect on indigenous traditions, combining devaluation with wider popularity.

6. हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Juvenile delinquency ~~refe~~ refers to disapproved behaviour by juveniles that demands consule or punishment in interest of wider society. NCRB estimates around 2-% of serious crimes are committed by juveniles.

Causes

(1) Sub-culture of crime grants it legitimacy

(2) Disturbed homes & family issues lead them to delinquent behaviour

(3) Peer pressure & bad company

(4) Globalization has affected value systems, compromising means over ends

(5) Influence of popular culture, including movies, and personal role models

(6) Drug addiction and need to support it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of measures

Rehabilitative

(1) Helps them find alternative means of livelihood through skill development.

(2) Makes sure they don't turn to crime again

(3) makes them feel respected by wider society

Reformative

(1) Addresses 'labelling effect' by telling them they are not inherently delinquent

(2) Addresses deeper causes of delinquency

(3) Changes in behaviour through counselling

(4) Role models help them aspire to right things, along with values training.

If children are committing crimes there is something wrong with society (Ashis Nandy). This makes rehabilitation & reformation vital.

7. भारत में जनजातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जनजातियों के स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार लाने हेतु एक रोडमैप का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribals refers to those people who are outside varna hierarchy, live in remote areas, are technologically backward, and show shyness of contact. They constitute 8% of India's population.

Health challenges

(1) High incidence of vector-borne diseases like malaria. 40% in Central India

(2) Poor nutrition in terms of stunting, wasting & undernutrition

(3) Inadequate primary healthcare in terms of staff, infrastructure, and distance

(4) High incidence of infectious diseases, compared to rest of population

(5) Rising burden of non-communicable diseases

(6) Poor access to tertiary care

(7) High out of pocket expenditure

(8) Reliance on witch doctors & quacks.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Roadmap

(1) Eliminate malaria along lines of Odisha's DAMAN programme

(2) Implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan in tribal areas

(3) Aspirational District programme to track progress

(4) Implementation of National Health Policy (raising spending to 2.5% of GDP)

(5) Strengthening of anganwadi ecosystem for child care

(6) Improving breastfeeding of children (immediately after birth & for first 6 months)

(7) AYUSHMAAN Bharat for tertiary care and Health & Wellness Centres for primary care

(8) Community Health practitioners as done in Chhatisgarh, after 3 year training

Tribals have some of poorest health indicators in India. Above steps are necessary as soon as possible.

8. भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

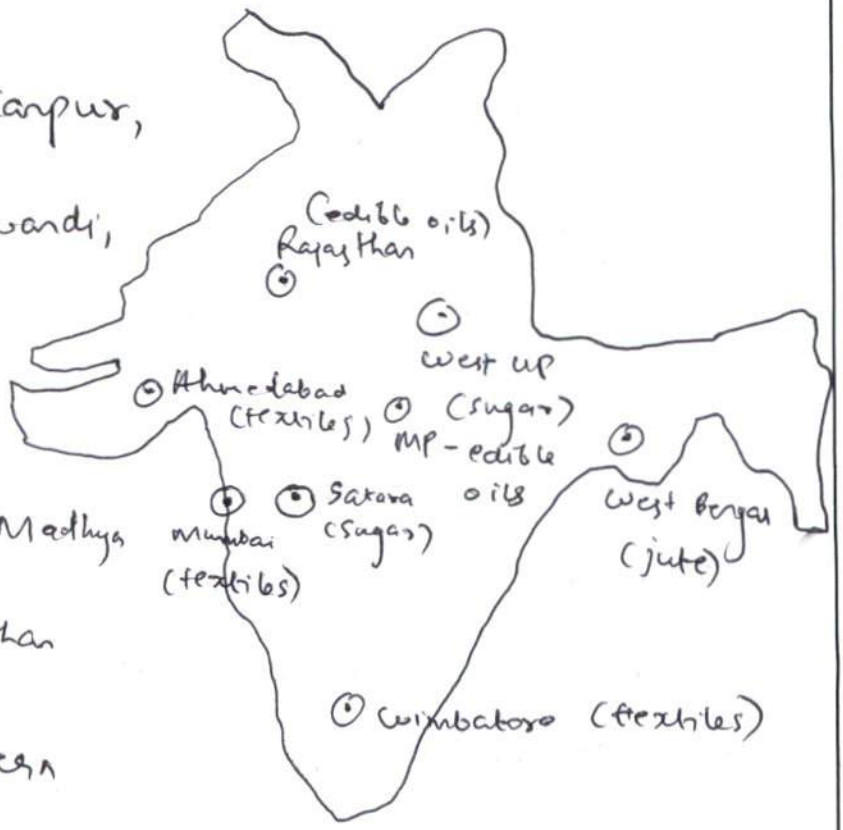
Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agro-based industries refer to those that use agricultural raw material to produce value-added goods. They include textiles, edible oils, sugar etc.

Geographical distribution

Textiles :- Kanpur, Mumbai, Bhiwandi, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore



Edible oils :- Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan

Sugar - Western Maharashtra and Western Uttar Pradesh

Jute :- Bihar & West Bengal

Multiplier effect on rural economy

(1) They help increase employment & shift population to non-agricultural activities

(2) Encourage agro-entrepreneurship

(3) Lead to development of infrastructure such as roads, electricity etc contributing to rural development

(4) Increase income of farmers

(5) Helps involve women in economic activities Eg: Spinning

(6) Prevents rural-urban migration

(7) Increases financial inclusion of rural areas.

Thus, they are integral to increasing rural incomes and overall rural development through reduced reliance on agriculture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban water bodies or wetlands refer to transitional ecosystems between water & land where water table is close to the surface of land. They are fast disappearing, leading to host of problems.

Reasons

(1) Concretization of urban areas and resulting reclamation of wetlands for construction purposes. Eg: East Kolkata Wetlands

(2) Poor mapping of wetlands and land use planning

(3) Poor environment impact assessment.

(4) Association with disease and as breeding ground for mosquitoes

Implications

(1) Urban floods since wetlands no longer

act as sponges for flood water

② Poor groundwater recharge ~~due to~~ leading to water crisis. Eg: Chennai.

③ No ecosystem services including recreational ones

Steps to address problem

① Inventory of wetlands and implementation of Wetland Rules, 2017

② No abuse of 'wise use' clause to pave over wetlands

③ Awareness campaigns about importance of wetlands to build public pressure

④ Municipal planning & sensitization of officials

Wetlands are crucial part of urban areas providing variety of ecosystem services. Protecting them is in our own interest.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean Iron fertilization refers to the sprinkling of iron filings on a mass scale in oceans to increase its fertility

Role in countering climate change

(1) Iron filings increase the production of phytoplankton in the ocean

(2) Rising number of phytoplankton sequester greater amount of CO_2 in the oceans leading to reduction in its concentration

(3) This reduces the GHG concentration in the atmosphere thus helping combat climate change.

Concerns

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① It may have unforeseeable effects on marine ecosystems due to huge increase in phytoplankton.

② May affect livelihood of fishermen due to changes in marine ecosystem

③ Results are not guaranteed on a mass scale

④ Impact on ecosystem may defeat purpose of combating climate change

Due to above concerns, geo-engineering projects like these must be cautiously implemented. Overall focus must be on addressing wider causes of climate change such as industrial & vehicular emissions through Paris Agreement.

11. भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is home to the third-highest number of languages in the world, comprising around 450 languages. UNESCO estimates around 20% of Indian languages are endangered, with 1 language becoming extinct since independence.

Reasons for disappearance

① Hegemony of languages like English for professional purposes

② Not enough education in mother tongue as provided by Article 351

③ Linguistic minorities interests are not adequately protected

④ Languages like Hindi overpower numerous

dialects such as Awadhi, Bhojpuri etc

(5) Tribal languages are neglected and not part of education system

(6) Not enough support for preservation of language & script.

(7) Inadequate research on languages

Implications

(1) Disappearance of a way of life with the language

(2) Homogenization of linguistic minorities

(3) Death of identity of linguistic groups

(4) Cultural heritage is lost.

Measures

(1) State ~~lang~~ governments should teach in endangered languages in school

Eg: West Bengal decided to teach in Kurukh language

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Fellowships & scholarships to study endangered languages

(3) Increased funding to Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysuru

(4) Increased collaboration with international agencies like UNESCO for funding and expertise

(5) Compiling dictionaries of endangered languages to help codification.

(6) Increased sensitization of officials about use of indigenous languages.

A vast number of languages of the Austro-Asiatic & Tibeto-Burman groups are endangered. Focus must be on preserving these languages to preserve diversity & prevent homogenization

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The British between 1793 & 1833 eff. undertook several judicial reforms under various Governor-Generals such as Cornwallis, Wellesley & Bentick.

In 1793, Cornwallis issued Code Cornwallis which sought to streamline justice and introduce European principles in its administration, with a view to establish rule of law. He separated judicial functions from Collector, leaving him with only revenue functions and leaving justice to district judges. He established munsiff courts and district courts in a hierarchy of courts.

However, these measures suffered from numerous drawbacks.

(1) There was Europenization of justice in terms of English officials being appointed to all major posts, to the exclusion of Indians.

(2) Justice became incomprehensible and complex, leading to class of lawyers who exploited common people

(3) Justice became too expensive, keeping it out of reach of common people

(4) It undermined traditional means of justice based on compromise & settlement, and introduced punitive measures even for defaulting on debt

(5) There was regional & intra-regional imbalances in availability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

of justice leading to underminning of rural population.

(6) New justice system was abused by wily men to dispossess peasants of their land leading to pauperization

(7) There was racial element to justice, that undermined 'equality before law', which later found reflection in Ilbert Bill controversy.

Thus, in spite of its purported benefits in terms of conformity and rule of law, the judicial reforms undermined interests of Indians and strengthened those of English and their native collaborators.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The British policy towards princely states went through several phases of evolution depending on the circumstances of the time.

Phase I :- Policy of ring-fencing (1765-1802)

Robert Clive adopted this policy to safeguard Company territory from native princes. This involved making buffer states like Awadh to protect Bengal, and striking alliances to play off princes against each other.

Phase II :- Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1802-57)

This found reflection in Lord Wellesley's Policy of Subsidiary Alliance, wherein Princes had to maintain Company

Contingent at their own cost, support a Resident at court, and not engage in external relations with other European or native states. This policy was later altered by Lord Dalhousie under Doctrine of Lapse to indulge in aggressive annexation of states like Jhansi, Satara, Awadh etc.

Phase III :- Policy of Paramountcy (1857-1947)

Dalhousie's policy led to revolt of 1857, which prompted British to recognize Princes as loyal allies against rising middle class nationalists. Interference in internal affairs reduced, they gave up annexation, and recognized rights of Princes within Dominion, as subordinates of Paramount British power

Impact of freedom Struggle on people of Princely States

The fight of princely states' people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

was against feudalism & colonialism. They were influenced by activities of nationalists who often sought refuge in their territory on the run from police.

Soon, they formed Praja Mandals to demand democratic rights from their rulers, beginning in 1919. Their organization strengthened, and the All India States Peoples' Conference was formed in 1927.

The Congress initially stayed aloof from activities of princely states. This changed under pressure from Socialists in late 1930s. In 1938 Haripura Congress, it encouraged activities of AISPC though not under Congress banner. In 1939 Tripuri Congress, they finally lent formal support. Nehru was elected president of AISPC. Gandhi led movement in Rajkot. Princely states finally became part of national struggle

Thus, the people of Princely States gradually became part of nationalist mainstream.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Simla Agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1972

Circumstances

The Bangladesh Liberation war of 1971 had just been won by India. Over 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war were in Indian custody.

In these circumstances, the Simla Agreement was signed to establish peace & normaly

Provisions

(1) The LoC was accepted by both India and Pakistan as the border in J&K

(2) Pakistani POWs were returned to

Pakistan.

(3) Bangladesh was accepted as an independent nation

(4) India & Pakistan agreed to resolve all disputes bilaterally and not involve other nations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Missed Opportunity for India?

India's hopes :-

(1) It ~~a~~ hoped that with this, a revanchist, ~~Th~~ anti-India regime couldn't take root in ~~India~~ Pakistan

(2) Peace would be established along LoC

(3) Return of territory captured including Lahore would appease Pakistan.

(4) Bilateral negotiations would happen

Reality

(1) Pakistan became even more anti-India, pursuing nuclear weapons against Bhutto.

(2) Constant ceasefire violations along LOC

(3) Constant internationalization of Kashmir issue by Pakistan

Analysis

India should have used its position of strength to secure better terms instead of assuaging hurt Pakistani sentiments

Instead, India's magnanimous behaviour only intensified Pakistani army's sense of humiliation, making it more anti-India

Thus, it can be said that Simla Agreement was a missed opportunity to resolve dispute & weaken Pakistan, though only in hindsight.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Economic Survey estimates over 9 million Indians migrate internally every year. However, intra-state migration outstrips inter-state migration by a huge margin (90% is intra-state)

Push factors

Economic

① Agricultural crisis

② Underemployment in rural areas

③ Lack of non-agricultural, remunerative jobs in rural areas

Social

④ Marriage is a most important reason for female migration

② ~~fator~~ Kinship networks in urban areas

(5) Caste discrimination in rural areas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pull factors

Economic :-

(1) Better job availability & prospects

(2) Higher standard of living

(3) Higher wages

(4) Better urban infrastructure.

(5) Sending remittances home

Social

(1) Anonymity of urban areas

(2) Heterogeneity and cosmopolitanism

(3) Avenues for social mobility -

(4) Lack of caste discrimination.

Impact on urban transition

(1) Urban areas are growing in haphazard manner with poor planning and

delivery of services

(2) Rise of slums (over 60% live in slums in Mumbai)

(3) This impacts health & education indicators

(4) Overburdened transport systems such as trains, roads

(5) Problems in waste management defeating purpose of Swachh Bharat

(6) Inadequate municipal staff per person

(7) Different, overlapping governance structures - rural areas inside cities

(8) Inability to grow into ~~an~~ orderly cities. Megapolis & urban sprawl instead. Affects social order due to son of soil.

Thus, migration is affecting urban transition in several ways & prompting growing urbanization

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Examine the factors responsible for poor performance of family planning programme in India. Suggest some family planning strategies, which can be adopted for improving reproductive health outcomes and achieving family welfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Family planning refers to limiting the size of families through counselling and awareness programmes. It has been practiced in India since 1960s through Population Stabilization fund.

Factors for poor performance

(1) Trauma caused due to forced vasectomies during Emergency

(2) Children still considered economic asset by poorer sections who have higher fertility rate

(3) Not enough improvement in female literacy which is associated with lower fertility rates.

(4) Not enough funds dedicated to family planning

(5) Poor Information, Education & Communication programmes.

(6) failure to eliminate poverty

(7) Inter regional disparities persist

Strategies for reproductive health

(1) Increased use of cheap menstrual products. Eg: Stree Swabhiman

(2) More vasectomies (only 3%) currently than tubectomies which are more dangerous. Eg: Deaths in Chhattisgarh

(3) Use of condoms to prevent STDs

(4) Greater awareness about contraception among men & women. Eg: Copper Ts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Family welfare

(1) Awareness campaigns on limiting family size.

(2) change attitudes of son-preference to ensure well-being of daughters. and prevent female infanticide

(3) Promote knowledge of savings & insurance products.

(4) Empower women through literacy, land rights & credit

(5) Sukanya Samriddhi to encourage female & education.

Family planning has managed to reduce fertility rate to 2.3 presently. More needs to be done to bring it to replacement level.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Poverty affects women differently than men both due to gender and social disabilities that they are subject to.

feminization of poverty refers to the increasing contribution of women to the numbers of poor in India

Socio-economic factors

(i) Divorce rates have increased, leading to single-parent households among women, responsible for childcare & employment

(ii) male distress migration from rural areas to cities leaves women vulnerable

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Lower educational qualifications among women deprive them of high income jobs

(4) Gender wage gap affects income (in 20%)

(5) Women are confined to pink-collared jobs depriving them of vast avenues of employment. Eg: Drivers, soldiers

(6) Lack of female workforce participation means economic dependence

(7) Sexual harassment & violence against women discourage them from working

(8) Feminization of low-productivity agriculture contributes

How to tackle

(1) changing attitudes towards gender

in society.

(2) Ensure education, property rights and credit to empower women.

(3) Higher conviction rates for violent crimes against women

(4) Encourage recruitment of women in male-dominated professions

(5) Technical capacity-building of women farmers

(6) Empowering SHGs and women entrepreneurship.

(7) Improving labour force participation rates through concerted efforts

Women have immense productive capacities that are currently disregarded contributing to feminization of poverty. Above steps are essential to rectify this

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional disparities refer to the existence of inequalities in income, infrastructure, health & education indicators between different regions of India.

Examples

Inter-regional disparities

(1) Healthcare services differ between Bihar & Kerala vastly

(2) Power availability differs vastly between Gujarat & Uttar Pradesh

Intra-regional disparity

(1) Huge difference in incomes of western maharashtra & Vidarbha or Marathwada

(2) Tribal areas of MP are much

more backward than Malwa

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons

① Historical - Some areas historically received more investment & attention.
Eg: Kerala's literacy is partly due to Narayan Guru & Christian missionaries' efforts

② Geographical - Coastal regions on average are more prosperous than hinterland due to proximity to assets of commerce. Eg: Mumbai vs Vidarbha

③ Agro-ecological - Arid areas like North Karnataka are much poorer than ~~the~~ south Karnataka which are wetter due to low productivity of land

④ Industrial - Some areas have found ample investment in industries due to above reasons while others haven't

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strategies

(1) Devolution of Central funds more to backward regions as per Finance Commission recommendations

(2) Address intra-state disparity through better allocation of resource and new state formation, case to case.

(3) Centre should subsidize scheme implementation

(4) NITI Aayog should come up with strategy premised on cooperative federalism

(5) Better participation of Inter-State Council

~~Intra-r~~ Regional disparities contribute to accumulation of resentment, secessionist tendencies and are intolerable in a mature democracy. We must strive to minimize inequalities of income, as mandated by DPSP

19. भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना क्यों कठिन है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting different factors affecting Indian monsoon, explain why it is difficult to predict it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Monsoons are a complex phenomenon, that are result of multiple factors.

Factors

① Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) - The northwards shift of ITCZ is a crucial factor in monsoon. + Heating of Tibetan plateau

② The Sub Tropical ~~Shift~~ Jet - The northwards shift of this towards Tibet is necessary for outbreak of monsoon.

③ Somali Jet & African Easterly Jet - help intensify & start monsoon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) El Nino & Walker Cell -
The movement of warm water from east to west Pacific

(5) Indian Ocean Dipole - Difference in sea temperatures of west & East Indian ocean. Positive IOD means better monsoon

(6) Mascarene High - Near madagascar, necessary for movement of SW monsoon winds

Why it is difficult to predict

(1) The northward shift of Subtropical jet stream is difficult to predict. which determines onset of monsoon

(2) El Nino & IOD are complex phenomena that are difficult to predict, and affect monsoon in complex way.

(3) The movement of Mascarene high towards Madagascar ~~is~~ varies

(4) Depressions in Bay of Bengal are unpredictable

All these factors make predicting the monsoon a task that requires supercomputer use.

Thus, the science of monsoon prediction is an evolving one due to above reasons, requiring much scientific effort

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tropical & extra-tropical cyclones origenate, move, mature and decay in vastly different conditions.

Tropical	Extra-tropical
~~Orig~~ Origination	
(1) In oceans only	(1) Over land as well as oceans
(2) Needs warm surface sea temperature, humidity & Coriolis force to origenate	(2) Depends on air masses to form occluded front
(3) In tropical areas (10-30°)	In subtropical & temperate region
movement	
(1) move under influence of trade winds —	(1) Moves from West to East

first from ~~west~~ east to west than north, under Coriolis force	under influence of westerlies and Subtropical Jet Stream
~~(2) Dissipate over land due to cut~~	

Mature

(1) Maturity is due to latent heat of condensation.	(1) maturity is due to frontogenesis & frontolysis of occluded front
(2) Violent conditions	(2) Steady, drizzle instead of violent storms
(3) fall in temperature	(3) fall as well as rise depending on front - warm or cold.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Decay

(1) Decay is due to cutoff of moisture after landfall	(1) Decay is due to dissipation of front and merging of air masses.
(2) Decay over land	(2) Can be over both land and sea

Thus, tropical & extra-tropical cyclones are completely different in their mechanism & origination.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 106474

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rajat Mohaykar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
24/08/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
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निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Right to Information Act, 2005 does not apply to the higher judiciary, as the Supreme Court has held

Reasons for judgement

(1) SC and HCs have their own internal mechanisms for disclosure of information

(2) It would interfere with the inner workings of the higher judiciary.

However, there have been several calls to bring SC & HCs under RTI both from activists as well as political class

Merits

(1) will help transparency in the higher judiciary, especially in matter of.

appointments & transfers which are currently opaque.

(2) will bring judiciary closer to the public.

(3) will help ensure accountability in terms of administration as well as representation of disadvantaged groups

Demerits

(1) RTI may hamper efficient working of judiciary & decision making

(2) malicious RTI appeals may scandalize the dignity of court

(3) Judicial independence may be compromised.

Considering above arguments, it's time higher judiciary was brought under RTI since it satisfies definition of 'public authority'. It will only improve judicial transparency & accountability which is much necessary

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribunals were introduced by the 42nd Constitution Amendment by adding Articles 323-A and 323 B. to reduce judicial Burden and pendency.

However, they have not worked as envisaged

Replication of judicial problems

1. High pendency rate due to appeals to HC.
2. Delayed judgements
3. High vacancy rates
4. Lack of infrastructure & staff
5. Overburdened with cases

Addition of new problems

1. Tribunalization of justice - increasing number of cases decided by tribunals
2. Packing of administrative members

often deciding on government litigation.

(3) Terms of service and appointment framed by executive, which breaches separation of powers

(4) Arbitrary reconstitution of tribunals through Finance Acts

(5) Decreased geographical reach due to concentration in cities

Way forward

(1) SC's judgement in Chandra Kumar case (1997) must be adhered to

(2) Separate commission for appointment to tribunals containing judicial members.

(3) Balance between executive & ~~judi~~ judicial members

(4) Adequate infrastructure

Tribunals must supplement & not substitute judiciary and must be empowered and made independent through above steps to ensure quicker justice

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 105 of the Constitution deals with the privileges available to members of Parliament.

These privileges are of two types :-
i) individual and ii) collective

Individual - exemption from jury duty, right not to be arrested from Parliament, freedom of speech in Parliament

Collective :- Right to regulate affairs, no judicial interference etc.

These privileges were meant to ensure the free and effective functioning of Parliament, and prevent obstruction of its functioning

However, they have not been used for these purposes :-

① freedom of press has been attacked through privileges :- Breach of privilege

to Hindu newspaper for publishing critical editorial

(2) Individual MPs have abused this to attack criticism instead of resorting to defamation & libel. Eg: Karnataka Legislative Assembly case

(3) Used as substitute for judicial process in which Speaker acts as judge, jury and executioner

(4) Speaker has at times played ~~an~~ biased role.

All the above indicates that privileges have been interpreted in unconstitutional manner due to lack of codification

Need for codification

(1) would define privileges

(2) would enable appeal to judiciary thus preventing arbitrary exercise

Countries like Australia have already codified their privileges. India must follow suit to prevent arbitrary use of these privileges

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The office of Governor entered the Constitution through Govt of India Act, 1935 as a colonial-era authority.

Over the years, the Governor has proved to be a highly controversial post.

① He/she has acted as agent of Centre; and not as an impartial, neutral authority

② Political persons have been appointed instead of apolitical, eminent authorities

③ Has affected Centre-State relations through malafide use of Article 356 to impose Presidents' Rule over Opposition-ruled states

④ Has affected federal powers of State by reserving Bills for President.

⑤ Appointing governments that are linked to Centre during hung assembly.

All these facts have raised calls for its abolition given its growing irrelevance and misuse.

However, the Governor still serves several important functions :-

(1) Discretionary powers with respect to fifth & sixth Schedule areas to protect tribal rights.

(2) Ensuring state governments are run according to the Constitution

(3) Protecting interests of State High Court from legislation

(4) Appointing CM during hung assembly.

All the above reasons mean that time for abolition has not yet come. Given that Article 356 misuse has been curbed by SR Bommai judgement, scope for misuse has come down.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently the Centre inducted 9 civil servants at joint secretary level through lateral entry, most of them from private sector.

This followed advocacy by bodies like NITI Aayog. saying that it will boost efficiency of civil services

How lateral entry will address challenges to functioning of bureaucracy

① Induction of fresh talent from private sector will address complacency of civil servants

② Experts will help address generalist nature of bureaucracy

③ New methods and processes introduced by them will improve process

efficiency.

(4) Will lead to greater coordination between public & private sectors.

Why lateral entry may fail

(1) Unfamiliarity with government processes & administration

(2) They may be sabotaged & obstructed by civil servants working to protect turf

(3) Red tape is not as easy to remove due to existence of vested interests

(4) Expertise may go waste due to lack of inter-departmental coordination and implementation

Thus, lateral entry is not a panacea. Only wide-ranging administrative reforms can address challenges, of which lateral entry can be a good starting point.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) refer to those schemes that are centrally conceived, designed and planned, but are implemented by the states. eg: National Rural Health Mission, MNREGA, PM Gram Sadak Yojana, National Social Assistance plan etc

Grievances of states

(1) Planning does not take into account local needs & specificities

(2) Funds are often delayed in disbursal

(3) Politically, credit for schemes goes to centre whereas implementation is

by states. This leads to Centre-State tussles

(f) Overlap with existing schemes of state governments, given that most of them are in State List. Eg: Tamil Nadu PDS

Given the proliferation of CSS, a Group of Chief Ministers sat down to rationalize and categorize them.

(1) Number of schemes reduced from over 200 to around 30

(2) Categorization of schemes:-

(1) Core of Core - National Social Assistance Programme, Schemes for SCs/STs/minorities

(2) Core - PMGSY, NRHM, MNREGA

(3) Optional - Border Area Management Programme.

CSS are an intrusion on states domain, as well as that of Local Bodies. Moreover, they reduce funds available for Union List. Hence, it is necessary they be used sparingly

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The PMJAY scheme is a health initiative that includes two components :-

i) Ayushman Bharat ~~for~~ to insure for in-patient tertiary & secondary care

ii) Health & Wellness Centres - for primary care

The scheme has done well so far :-

(1) It has saved an estimated 12,000 crore in healthcare expenditure via Ayushman Bharat.

(2) It has treated over 10 lakh patients

(3) Thousands of hospitals have been empanelled.

(4) Around hundred Health & Wellness centres have been operationalized

However, it faces multiple challenges:-

(1) fraud cases have come to light in Ayushman Bharat demanding fraud analytics.

(2) Most of India's health needs are in-patient, not out-patient.

(3) Inter-regional disparity. Until recently, not a single private hospital empanelled in Bihar.

(4) Funds for Health & Wellness Centres are not available given stagnant healthcare expenditure (1.3% of GDP)

(5) Staff and infrastructure deficiency are difficult to overcome.

Way forward :- (1) National Medical Commission Bill

(2) Increase in health expenditure

(3) Rural area doctors through incentives

PMJAY is a starting point in India's dream of universal health care. Above steps will help speeden the process

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill was introduced in last Lok Sabha, reintroduced in current one and recently passed by both Houses.

Provisions :-

① Defines transgender as someone whose gender does not match one assigned at birth

② Prohibits discrimination in employment, education etc.

③ District Screening Committee comprising official ~~officers~~, psychiatrist, medical staff to give certificates for transgenders

④ Criminalizes begging

⑤ Allowed to change only first name of transgenders

⑥ welfare schemes for them

Need for passage

① Widespread discrimination and ostracization of transgenders

② Low share in formal employment

③ Necessary to change attitudes of society

④ High levels of poverty.

Criticisms

① DSC against right to self determination

② Criminalizing begging attacks their livelihood

③ Transgenders' rape not included in definition

Transgenders are among the most marginalized communities in India. The Bill helps secure their rights and welfare.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबद्ध सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has over 30 million people settled abroad, comprising the largest diaspora in the world. They are found in all parts of the world, including USA, UK, West Asia, Europe etc.

India's changing engagement

① Until the 1990s, India took no major steps to engage with diaspora

② This changed in early 2000s with Pravasi Bharatiya Divas in 2003, wherein

③ India sought cooperation of diaspora in development objectives

③ Presently, India engages with its diaspora in many ways :-

investment in NRI deposits accounts. is among one of them

(4) The recent Draft Emigration Bill seeks to build database of diaspora through registration, establish orientation & welfare cells

(5) Attitude towards blue-collar diaspora is changing with proposed removal of Emigration Check Required (ECR) for Gulf workers below 10th class

(6) NRIs are also being cultivated and wooed - There was proposal to give them voting rights through amendment of RPA, 1951

Thus, diaspora is emerging as key pillar of government's economic, social and political goals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इसकी विशाल संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The RCEP is a trade deal currently being negotiated by ASEAN countries, India, China, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand & Australia. It includes 40% of world's population of 45% of GDP, thus being largest trade deal in the world.

Potential for India

① Integration with global value chains

② Markets in SE Asia will open up.

③ Potential to boost exports

④ Increased investment from member states

⑤ Increased alignment of IP laws

⑥ Services trade potential

(Challenges)

(1) Dumping of Chinese goods into India with reduced duty under RCEP

(2) Interests of Indian dairy farmers will be affected due to import of dairy products from New Zealand

(3) Pharma industry will be affected due to Japanese insistence on data exclusivity.

(4) Trade deficit might increase as has happened after FTAs with South Korea and Japan.

(5) Indian MSMEs will be affected with opening up of markets

(6) India can't gain as much in services trade and migration of Indian professionals due to restrictive immigration laws.

Hence, we must examine its effects with caution before signing the agreement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decentralization at the political level was achieved by the 73rd and 74th Constitution amendments which formalized Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and urban local bodies (ULBs)

This can be seen in following :-

(1) 1/3rd reservation for women and for SC/STs, thus it is inclusive

(2) Uniform system of elections and State Election Commissions to conduct them

(3) Regular elections have been held

(4) PESA extended it to Scheduled Areas too.

However, decentralization at the fiscal & administrative levels have

been marred by bottlenecks.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Fiscal

(1) State Finance Commissions (SFCs) have not been regularly constituted

(2) Their recommendations have not been adhered to in devolution of funds.

(3) They don't have enough data to work on and neither staff or infrastructure

(4) PRIs and ULBs have very low revenue raising capacity - PRIs are dependent on grants up to 97% of total

(5) Tax raising avenues are not devolved by states.

Administrative

(1) There is not enough devolution of functions under Eleventh & Twelfth Schedules to Local Bodies.

(2) functionaries are not provided to them for local administration

(3) They are undermined by bureaucrat-led District ~~Pla~~ Development Committees

(4) They don't have capacity for planning, reducing them to implementing agencies of central schemes

(5) In neoliberal era, NGOs, too are taking over their functions

(6) There is ~~are~~ bureaucratic interference in their working.

Thus, the lack of funds, functions and functionaries are preventing local bodies from emerging as self-governing institutions. Going forward, the subsidiary principle must be followed, and capacities should be enhanced through Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan & Sabki Yojna, Sabka Vikas (for planning)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Anti-Defection Law or the Tenth Schedule was introduced through the 52nd Constitution Amendment to deal with defections across parties.

Provisions :-

(1) A member who has violated party whip, voted against whip, voluntarily given up membership etc can be disqualified under Tenth Schedule by Speaker upon submission of complaint.

(2) SC in Kihoto Hollohan held that Speaker's decision is subject to judicial review.

(3) Speaker functions as tribunal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Repeated Violations

① Speaker has not exercised judgement as an impartial & neutral officer. He is usually biased towards ruling party who appoints him.

② He is given absolute discretion regarding acceptance of resignations and complaints, which was abused in recent Karnataka Assembly case.

③ Defections to topple governments have become common, thus defeating voters' mandate & intention of law.

Routine Misinterpretation

① A new trend now is wholesale migration of 2/3rds members of

a party to another under 'merger' provision. Eg: Telangana, Sikkim, Goa
This is a misinterpretation, since merger requires merger of entire party with another and not just legislatory, as mentioned by Ms. Achary.

Measures to strengthen it

(1) Election Commission and President to decide disqualification instead of Speaker, as recommended by Venkatachaliah Committee

(2) Anti-defection only in cases involving no-confidence that determines survival of government - Venkatchaliah Committee

(3) Removal of merger provision being used for horse trading.

It is important that anti-defection serve the purpose it was intended for and ensure political integrity. Above measures will ensure that

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) — 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with amendments to the Constitution. It is neither "flexible nor rigid" thus taking middle path. It has been amended over 100 times.

Amendment of federal provisions require 2/3rds of present & voting, 1/2 of absolute strength, and ratification by at least half the states

Ordinary provisions like citizenship, states formation can be passed through simple majority.

Other provisions such as tribunals etc require 2/3rds of present & voting, 1/2 of absolute strength.

Thus, depending on importance of provision, the difficulty of amendment process varies.

In comparison, let's see the provisions of constitutions of UK and USA.

UK - It has unwritten Constitution with absolute 'parliamentary sovereignty' thus making amendment process simplest of all; and extremely flexible.

USA - The US constitution has been amended for lesser times than Indian Constitution in nearly 250 years, indicating its rigidity. It can only be amended with 2/3rds of present & voting, 1/2 of absolute

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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majority and consent of half the States for all provisions, unlike India with reserves it for federal provisions.

Similarly, Japan too has an extremely rigid Constitution that has been amended very few times, designed by the Americans intent on preserving its pacifist nature.

Thus, we see that Indian Constitution strikes a great balance in comparison to other countries, allowing it to deal with exigencies of time and evolve accordingly.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes has had a mixed record.

following are some of the provisions.

① Article 262 – Deals with inter-state water disputes and allows centre to set up tribunal. four such tribunals have been set up, which have taken decades to give judgements. Eg: Kaveri tribunal to settle Karnataka-Tamil Nadu dispute.

② Article 263 – Allows setting up of Inter-State Council by President. It was finally set up

in 1990 on recommendation of Sarkaria Committee. However, it has proved ineffective, and was inoperational for most of its existence. Recent meeting was held after 14 years. Thus, it has not proved effective in settling inter-state disputes

Article 279A - GST Council to make decisions on GST as well as settle disputes, based on cooperative federalism. This has provided effective inter-state coordination thus far;

Apart from these, the Constitution provides for several Councils like Council for Health etc. for better

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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inter-state coordination, but none has proved instrumental thus far.

~~Way forward~~ This has led states to take judicial recourse to solve disputes, clogging up Supreme Court with cases under original jurisdiction

Way Forward

(1) Amendment to Inter-States Water Dispute - time limit + dispute arbitration (4-5 years)

(2) Make Inter-State Council effective through separate Secretariat and staff. Call meetings regularly.

Inter-state dispute resolution is essential to ensuring co-operative federalism, harmony in interest of national goals. NITI Aayog must take lead in reforming institutional architecture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

E-governance refers to the use of ICT technology in government processes & services with a view to making it ~~smo~~ SMART - simple, moral, accountable, responsible and transparent. i.e. good governance.

Potential of recent technological advances

(1) Artificial Intelligence :- AI can help reduce human interface of governance, thus reducing element of discretion and corruption. Eg: Use of AI & Big Data in identifying tax evaders without harassing innocent taxpayers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Blockchain – This offers secure, transparent way of making changes in land records and other records. This too can bring greater transparency in land & revenue administration

Eg:- Andhra Pradesh recently introduced block chain for land records

(3) 5G technology :- This can transform governance through high speed and low latency enabling videoconferencing of court cases, along with boosting Smart Cities programme through Internet of Things

(4) facial recognition – Can boost security and effectiveness of police force.

Eg: AMBIS project of Maharashtra

However, they also have its set of

Concerns

(1) Loss of human element can make governance unempathetic & mechanical.

(2) Cyber - security concerns of IoT as well as facial tech

(3) Possibility of loss of privacy and surveillance state

Thus, we see that technological advances can be pivotal in ushering good governance - However, above concerns must be addressed through safeguards and adequate data protection laws.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Philanthropy refers to the practice of donating wealth for social welfare and public good.

It is an established practice in the West - Eg: Bill & Melinda Gates foundation. However, it is at incipient stage in India.

Significance of philanthropy

(1) Effective redistribution of wealth in public interest.

(2) Supplements insufficient public funds that government spends

(3) Helps ensure social harmony, in line with Gandhiji's philosophy of

trusteeship.

(4) Needs of excluded and vulnerable sections can be met. Eg: Africans and AIDS victims

(5) Helps achieve health & educational objectives, boosting human capital.

In spite of above benefits, it remains underdeveloped in India

Reasons

(1) Indians prefer to donate to religious institutions due to traditional belief in transference of merit.

(2) Philanthropy is at individual level rather than in organized, goal-oriented manner. Eg: Donating to beggars.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Poor governance practices leads to suspicion of charitable NGOs. due to lack of results visible to donors

(4) Rich Indians would rather leave wealth for their children than donate for charitable purposes due to filial love.

(5) Too much misery in India leads to 'compassion fatigue'

(6) Lack of reputable NGOs to whom one can donate.

(7) charity is seen as way to get tax benefits under Section 80C of IT Act

These reasons hold philanthropy back in India, It's time an ecosystem of well-managed NGOs & company foundations changed this scenario for greater welfare of people.

17. भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a host of healthcare schemes including National Rural Health Mission, ~~Pra~~ PM Jan Aushadhi Kendras, PM Janani Suraksha Yojana, PMJAY etc. We spend 1-3% of GDP on healthcare.

Challenges in implementation

(1) Difficulties in identifying beneficiaries

(2) No existing database of healthcare providers, especially in private sector.

(3) Migration of people means schemes are often not portable, leading to exclusion.

(4) No existing system of patients' medical history, leaving doctors unaware of treatment course

(5) Inter-regional disparities in allocation of resources

In this scenario, a robust digital health ecosystem consisting of

a) National Health Stack (NITI Aayog)

b) National Health Resource Repository

c) National Health Repository

Can prove to be a game changer in following ways:-

(1) Access to patient history for doctors (along with privacy & data security) to ensure appropriate

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

treatment.

(2) Existence of database of health resource maps can ensure better allocation of resources in underserved areas. Also will help in identifying partners for Ayushman Bharat.

(3) Patient data that is portable will mean welfare of migrants in terms of improved access to healthcare

(4) Will also enable better identification of beneficiaries for disease specific schemes like Nikshay Poshan (for tuberculosis)

Thus, it can revolutionize targeting, allocation & pathering of health schemes, thus improving effectiveness

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली के समक्ष व्याप्त पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Draft Nation Education Plan promises itself on the pillars of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability, in order to make India a knowledge superpower.

Access :- A UNESCO estimates 70% of disabled children in India are out of school due to inaccessibility. Thus, it is essential that India's excluded gain access to education in terms of disabled-friendly infrastructure. Also, schools must be within ~~safe~~ short distance (max 5km) from home.

Equity :- The lowest literacy rates

and enrolment ratios are found among SCs and STs which indicates persisting inequity. This is further enforced by caste discrimination. Eg: Separate bands in Tamil Nadu Schools according to caste. Thus, education needs to become more equitable to ensure participation in knowledge economy

Quality :- ASER reports by PRATHAM indicate less than half children in Class 5 are able to read class II text or do division. This indicates crisis of quality which is unacceptable in an aspiring knowledge economy, considering it will produce unskilled and unemployable graduates.

Affordability :- Increasing commercialization of education has led to chasm

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

between expensive private schools and free public schools. Good education is out of reach of poor, which means they cannot be part of knowledge economy

Accountability :- Teachers should be held accountable for learning outcomes and for improving pedagogy through play-based learning that inculcates creativity, imagination and critical thinking, essential requirements of a knowledge economy

Thus, these five qualities are the sine qua non for ensuring good education that can ~~fulf~~ fulfill India's aspirations of becoming knowledge economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Afghan peace process is currently underway between US Ambassador and Taliban leaders over withdrawal of American troops from Afghanistan (~14000 of them)

Factors affecting it

(1) Taliban's attacks on Kabul government & Afghan security forces repeatedly

(2) Taliban's control over 40% of Afghan territory. Presence of ISIS in Afghanistan

(3) Mr. Trump's promise of withdrawing troops before 2020 (isolationism)

(4) Pakistan's close involvement in

process through Taliban

(5) Involvement of Chinese, Russians through Moscow process

(6) Taliban's promise of not harbouring anti-US terrorists like Al Qaeda and ISIS

India's approach

(1) Afghan-led, Afghan-owned and Afghan-controlled process with civilian Kabul government in charge

(2) Policy of 'no boots on the ground'

(3) India has consistently refused to engage with Taliban as Pakistan controlled

(4) Policy of sending human resource,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

military training, development assistance

Eg. Afghan forces training, Salma Dam.

(5) India is apprehensive about consequences of US withdrawal which might lead to collapse of Kabul government & takeover by Taliban

(6) It is also concerned about its fallout in Kashmir especially after withdrawal of Article 370

(7) Recently, it sent two former diplomats as non-official delegates to Moscow Process

Thus, India has been consistent in opposing Taliban and upholding democratic Kabul government as legitimate. Its position in Afghanistan is now uncertain with US withdrawal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has long followed policy of 'strategic autonomy' wherein it balances relations with powers in pursuit of its national interests.

Relations with both Russia & US are crucial for India.

Russia - long-time defence supplier, strategic partner, supporter in UNSC

US - emerging strategic & defence ties, largest trade partner, huge Indian diaspora

However, both relations have challenges

Challenges with Russia

(1) Russia's growing tilt towards China against USA.

as which is disliked by India.

(2) Stagnant trade.

(3) Russia - Pakistan military exercises and defense supplies

(4) China - Russia - Pakistan axis

(Challenges with USA)

(1) Trade war with tariff imposition. Eg: Harley Davidson

(2) Disagreement over data ~~tariffs~~ localization.

(3) Disputes of India's IP regime for US pharma companies

(4) E-commerce policies undermine Walmart investment

(5) Disputes at WTO over solar manufacturing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) In opposite camps at WTO for Doha round

(7) Mr Trump has raised issue of 'trade deficit'

US - Russia friction

(1) Russians under CAATSA makes sale of S-400 missiles tricky for US.

(2) Withdrawal from Intermediate - Range Nuclear Force Treaty ~~makes~~ raises potential of nuclear war

(3) Sanctions on Russia makes trade difficult, including oil

Thus, India has to practice a subtle balancing act between India and Russia to preserve its interests without damaging relations with both of of them

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 106474

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rajat Mhaykar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25/08/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

ORN - Delhi

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
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4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. किसानों को आय की हानि से बचाने हेतु एक प्रभावी फसल बीमा प्रणाली अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
An effective crop insurance system is crucial in cushioning income losses for farmers. In this context, assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Crop insuring refers to the insurance of farmers from crop failure, destruction or loss. Only 1/4th of total cropped area is insured currently.

How It helps cushion income loss

① Farmer is reimbursed for damaged crops by insurance company.
② Protection from drought, disasters, climate events etc.

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is a scheme to extend subsidized crop insurance to farmers who have 2% premium (Kharif), 1.5% for rabi & 5% for horticultural crops. It ties up with private insurance companies for this

Performance

Achievements :- It has helped increase

crop insurance coverage, especially among loanee farmers who are enrolled automatically.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns

1. Delays in payment of premium by state governments which leads to delayed disbursal of claims
2. Flawed crop cutting experiments & delays
3. Non-loanee farmers are not covered
4. No grievance redressal measures for farmers
5. The threshhold yield is set very low
6. Insurance companies have been earning much more in premiums than in disbursals
7. Regional disparity in coverage

The PMFBY is a step in right direction to increase coverage of crop insurance & double farmer income. Above concerns must be addressed to make it more effective.

2. दिवाला एवं शोधन अक्षमता संहिता (IBC) के महत्व को समझाते हुए, उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें इसकी वास्तविक क्षमता को साकार करने के लिए दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the significance of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), highlight the challenges that need to be addressed for it to achieve its true potential. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code was formulated to devise a framework for resolution of insolvent firms.

Significance

① Helps address exit of unhealthy firms (Chakravyuh problem - Economic Survey)

② Helps banks recover their dues in streamlined manner

③ Enables participation of private players in stressed asset markets

④ Helps market consolidation.

⑤ Time-bound manner of resolution (270 days) boosts confidence of investors

⑥ Helps develop corporate bond market.

⑦ Removes hegemony of promoters by bringing rule of law

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges of IBC

1. Inadequate infrastructure & manpower with overburdened ~~NCLAT~~ NCLT.
2. Time-bound nature has been violated with frequent extensions (over half cases)
3. Legal challenges by operational creditors and home buyers has led to uncertainty and delays
4. Frequent amendments by government (Section 29A)
5. Recovery has not been as high as expected (less than 50%)
6. Promoters have sought to keep control over firms in roundabout manner

The IBC has been a necessary reform to improve ease of doing business and ease NPA problem. The above challenges must be addressed at earliest to help it achieve true potential

3. भारत के परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक क्षेत्रक का कायापलट करने में मल्टी-मोडल परिवहन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the potential of multimodal transport in transforming India's transportation and logistics sector. Mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Multimodal transport refers to the use of multiple transport mediums - rail, road, waterways - in a seamless, integrated manner

Potential

Logistics

(1) Can reduce cost of logistics from 13-14% of GDP (highest in world)

(2) Can reduce operational costs of companies

(3) Can bring in investments from private sector.

Transportation

(1) Reduce overdependence on road (~65%)

(2) Make transport cleaner in environmental terms

(3) Make transport more cost effective

④ Encourage use of waterways (~1.5% presently)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures by government

① Inland Waterways Authority of India to regulate waterways

② River information systems to help increase traffic & knowledge

③ National Waterways development - Jal Vikas Marg on river Ganga

④ Sagarmala project also has strong focus on multi-modal transport in linking ports through rail, roads & rivers.

⑤ Dredging of rivers to make them more suitable for navigation.

There is great scope to increase share of waterways in transport by encouraging multi-modal transport. Above steps help achieve that.

4. निजी निवेश वह प्रमुख प्रेरक है जो अर्थव्यवस्था को संवृद्धि के स्व-धारणीय चक्र की ओर उत्प्रेरित करता है। इस कथन की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में निजी निवेश को पुन: प्रवर्तित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Private investment is a key driver that catalyses an economy into a self-sustaining cycle of growth. Explaining the statement, highlight the steps that should be taken to revive private investment in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Economic Survey mentions private investment as the key driver for propelling India into a 'virtuous cycle' of growth.

Explanation

(1) Private investment injects capital in the economy, leading to capital formation.

(2) It helps generate jobs & leads to improved wages & disposable income.

(3) Disposable income in turn helps boost consumption which further encourages private investment, leading to self-sustaining cycle of growth

Steps to revive private investment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Resolve NPA issue to boost lending by banks.
2. Develop corporate bond market to encourage corporates to invest in long-gestation project
3. Labour reforms to encourage firms to hire
4. make land acquisition less cumbersome
5. Credit availability for MSMEs along with incentives to grow bigger
6. Rationalized taxation policy that is stable & predictable
7. Reduce economic uncertainty, as recommended by Economic Survey
8. Easier norms for FDI investment

Private investment is at one of its lowest presently (~27% of GDP). Above steps will help boost it.

5. परित्यक्त नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु भारत में स्थापित किए जा रहे अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की प्रभावकारिता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Comment on the efficacy of waste to energy plants being established in India in order to solve the problem of discarded municipal solid waste. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Waste - to - energe (WTE) plants help convert discarded municipal solid waste into energy, thus ~~Gem~~ making it easier to dispose.

Advantages

① Gives 24/7 power unlike solar or wind

② Helps reduce landfill problem.

③ makes solid waste management more effective

Concerns

① Power generated is more expensive (Rs 7 /per kwh) compared Rs. 3-4 otherwise -> stress on Discoms

② Efficiency is not high due to high presence of wet waste and ~~carbon~~ moisture

content which hampers productivity

(3) There is leaching of toxic materials like heavy metals

(4) There have been protests by citizen ~~grounds~~ groups against setting up of WTE plants due to environmental concerns

(5) Lack of business model & PPP models

Way forward

(1) Make segregation of municipal waste more efficient into dry & wet waste

(2) Increase efficiency and thereby encourage private sector involvement

(3) Measures to reduce environmental impact.

The NITI Aayog in its 3-Year Action Agenda advocates WTE plants as way to solve municipal solid waste problem. Above steps must be taken to address concerns.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, इसके द्वारा शमन, जानकारी और डेटाबेस संवर्धन एवं संस्थागत सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए अपनाई गई रणनीतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the significance of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), mention the strategies adopted by it for mitigation, knowledge and database augmentation and institutional strengthening. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) is a nationwide programme launched in 102 cities to reduce air pollution in urban areas

Significance

① 14 out of 15 most polluted cities in the world are in India.

② Air pollution leads to high cost in terms of Disability-Adjusted Life Years and leads to pulmonary diseases & cardiac diseases

③ It reduces productivity of workforce

④ Also affects crop productivity in surrounding areas

Strategies of NCAP

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mitigation

(1) Time-bound approach to reduce air pollution by 20-30% by 2023 from 2017 levels in targeted manner

(2) Empowering of Pollution Control Boards to enforce rules

Knowledge & database augmentation

(1) Air quality monitoring centres across cities to help assess it in real-time

(2) Analysis of data to drive decision making

Institutional strengthening

(1) Three-tier structure → Environment Minister → Environment Secretary → State Environment Secretaries to help steer & monitor the program

The NCAP for the first time aims to reduce air pollution in targeted manner. This is necessary given the crisis of airpocalypse India is facing.

7. हाल के दशकों में भारत ने अपनी IPR व्यवस्था को TRIPS के अनुरूप बनाने हेतु इसे परिवर्तित किया है। हालांकि, इसके पश्चात् भी विकसित विश्व के संदर्भ में IPR से संबंधित मुद्दों पर मौलिक मतभेद बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In recent decades India has made changes in its IPR regime to make it TRIPS compliant, however there continue to remain fundamental differences on IPR related issues in relation to the developed world. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's Intellectual Property Rights regime was amended in 2005 to make it TRIPS compliant in line with WTO guidelines.

~~However~~ Changes

(1) Protection to IP rights of foreign companies

(2) Tribunals to address dispute.

(3) Patent registration easy system

However, differences continue to persist

Fundamental differences

(1) Data exclusivity – Policy of not allowing generic firms to use clinical data of drugs is advocated by US & Japan

(2) Compulsory licensing – Compelling companies to give up patent control in public interest is protested by ~~developing~~ developed countries.

(3) Evergreening :- India has taken hard stand against evergreening of patents by companies through minor changes Supreme Court to uphold India's position

Analysis

The approach of developed countries towards IPR is based on commercial interests whereas India bases it on public interest given its poor population

This has led developed world to call for adherence to TRIPS+ regime that addresses above differences

India must stick to its stand on IPR and not succumb to pressure, given the argument of overwhelming public interest in its favour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. चंद्रयान-2 को न केवल ISRO के सर्वाधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण अभियानों में से एक, बल्कि चंद्रयान-1 की तुलना में तकनीकी रूप से अधिक उन्नत भी माना जा रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, परीक्षण कीजिए कि चंद्रमा का अन्वेषण सामान्य रूप से समस्त मानवता को कैसे लाभ पहुंचा सकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Chandrayaan-2 has not only been considered as one of the most challenging missions of ISRO but also more technologically advanced than Chandrayaan-1. Elaborate. Further, examine how lunar exploration can benefit humanity in general. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Chandrayaan-2 mission aims to explore the moon's South pole by landing a lander & rover ~~to~~ on its surface. → Pragyan → Vikram (after Sarabhai)

(why it is challenging)

① making a (soft landing) on the moon is a tremendously challenging task (Recently Israel mission Beresheet failed)

② Ensuring communications with the lander & rover.

③ Dealing with space atmosphere & thermal differences over spacecraft

(why it is more technologically advanced)

① use of cryogenic engine, to

propel it

(2) use of boosters to propel it into lunar orbit.

Benefits of lunar exploration

(1) Can help discover mineral resources

(2) Help discover water resources

(3) ~~ea~~ moon can be used as launching pad for space missions → better due to thin atmosphere.

(4) moon can be a base for lunar space exploration. Eg: Jeff Bezos project

(5) Help understand origins of earth and its interior structure.

Thus, lunar exploration is a frontier area of space holding great potential for humanity. Chandrayaan-2 helps India take step towards it

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. अनेक राष्ट्रों की सामरिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता और बढ़ती अंतरिक्ष क्षमताओं को देखते हुए, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष के सैन्यीकरण को एक खतरा माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष को सुरक्षित रूप से शासित करने हेतु एक नियम आधारित व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Given the strategic rivalries and growing space capabilities of many countries, militarisation of outer space is considered a threat. In this context, discuss the need for a rule-based order to securely govern outer space. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Outer Space is presently governed by the Outer Space Treaty, 1967 which bars placing weapons of mass destruction in space and declares its as 'province of all mankind'.

This is coming under threat, as can be seen in following :-

Strategic rivalries :-

(1) Has led Mr Trump to announce launch of Space Force further militarizing space

(2) Rivalries between chinese, Americans in the realm of space to achieve dominance in lunar & mars

Growing capabilities

(1) Anti-satellite missile capabilities

of India, China, Russia & US can lead to Kessler Syndrome of space debris

② Growing capabilities of private players

Need for rules-based order

① Define 'peaceful use' of space - whether or not it covers anti-sat missiles

② Discuss rules about resource extraction (US law has allowed private companies)

③ Race to occupy lunar South Pole - (Peaks of Eternal Light) may lead to property disputes

④ Regulation of private players

Thus, we see that space is emerging arena of strategic competition thus making a rules-based order necessary.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्डरिंग) न केवल भारत की वित्तीय प्रणाली की स्थिरता, बल्कि इसकी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 इन मुद्दों को किस सीमा तक संबोधित करता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Money laundering not only threatens the stability of the financial system of India but also its national security. Elucidate. In this context, discuss how far the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 addresses these issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering refers to the conversion of illicit money or the proceeds of crime into legal or white money through the process of 'placement, layering & integration'.

How it threatens stability of :-

Financial system :-

(1) use of counterfeit money

(2) Inflows from foreign money laundering hubs affects currency stability. Eg: Panama

(3) Hawala system undermines formal banking system.

National security :-

(1) money laundering aids activities of terrorists, insurgents & organized

crimes through nexus.

(2) Counterfeit money undermines economic security

The PMLA, 2002 is the law regulating money laundering through Enforcement Directorate.

Advantages :

(1) Comprehensive definition of money laundering

(2) Stringent punishments.

Concerns :-

(1) Case depends on outcome of 'predicate offences' - those offences that are part of actual crime.

(2) Hawala system is completely under the radar for the most part

The PMLA thus needs to be empowered by boosting investigation capacity of predicate offences & bringing hawala under the net.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारत में कृषि विपणन संबंधी सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि बाजारों के उन प्रमुख पहलुओं की पहचान कीजिए जिनमें सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need for agricultural marketing reforms in India. Also, identify the key aspects of agricultural markets that need to be reformed. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agricultural marketing reforms refer to improvements in the sale, distribution and marketing of agricultural products

It is currently governed by the APMC, Act which is a state subject.

Need for reforms

① High influence of intermediaries (arhatiyas) reduces share of farmer in final sale of produce (15-20%)

② Monopoly of APMCs over agriculture produce reduces choice to farmers

③ Cartels in APMCs that lead to low prices for farmers and distress sales

④ Limits on stockholding reduces

direction & leads to supply glut

(5) Inadequacy of APMCs in terms of geographical distribution (~6000 currently)

(6) Ensure cheap produce to consumers by reducing share of intermediaries.

Key aspects of reforms

(1) Lack of digital connectivity – e-NAM to build national market.

(2) Lack of assaying facilities – deprives farmers of deserved income

(3) Lack of storage facilities near mandis – leads to distress sales

(4) Negotiable warehouse Receipts – to help ensure credit to farmers on basis of produce ~~fate~~ stored

(5) Lack of inter-state market – Amend Essential Commodities Act

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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and APMC Act to enable this

(6) Stockholding limits – to ensure freedom of private trade as recommended by NITI Aayog

(7) Lack of storage & assaying facilities near farm gate – will save farmer transport costs

(8) Farmer markets for consumers – will enable direct sales to consumers

(9) Empowering FPOs – To enable economies of scale through better credit & capacity building.

(10) Stranglehold of middlemen – Amend APMC Act to empower farmers.

States must follow the model APMC Act devised by NITI Aayog to fulfill above objectives and enable doubling of farmers income

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में अपने विनिवेश लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के बावजूद, रणनीतिक विनिवेश और निजीकरण की दिशा में इसके प्रयास सीमित रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Despite the government meeting its disinvestment targets in recent years, its efforts towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remain limited. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Disinvestment refers to the sale of government assets or PSUs to private entities. It is administered by DIPAM in Ministry of Finance

In recent years, government has set high targets of Rs 80,000 - 1 lakh crore, and has been able to meet them.

However, this has been achieved not through strategic disinvestment (reducing stake to below 51% and losing management control) or privatization (sale to private entities).

This can be seen in following:

1. Sale of stake in HPCL to ONGC.
2. failed bid to sell Air India to private players
3. Raising money through sale to public through Bharat-22 Exchange Traded fund.
4. Not a single instance of strategic disinvestment in last 15 years

Reasons for above

1. Entrenched lobby of PSU employees
2. Socialist mentality lingers
3. Reluctance of bureaucrats to relinquish control
4. Lack of private interest in stressed assets like Air India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Implications

(1) Transfer of government burden to PSUs like ONGC under its control, which hurts shareholders.

(2) Persistent subsidization of loss making firms like BSNL and Air India out of tax payer money

(3) Not fulfilling promise of 'minimum government, maximum governance'

(4) Accounting sleight of hand to meet budget requirements.

Thus, disinvestment has been lackluster. Going forward, government must commit to dissolving sick PSUs, sale of non-core PSUs to private entities in interest of taxpayers as well as the economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. ऐसे तर्क दिए जाते हैं कि रोजगार सृजन और उत्पादकता भारत में फर्मों की आयु के अनुरूप पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं बढ़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्यों भारतीय फर्में छोटे स्तर से आरंभ होती हैं और छोटी ही बनी रहती हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

There have been arguments that employment creation and productivity do not grow adequately as firms age in India. In this context, analyse why Indian firms start small and stay small. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Economic Survey 2018-19 points out the phenomenon of 'dwarf' firms that start out small and remain small. (less than 10 employees)

This affects employment creation & productivity in following ways:

Employment

(1) Indian firms employ only 40% more employees 40 years after inception compared to 100% and 600% in Mexico and USA

(2) Dwarf firms comprise over half of total firms, but share of employment is only ~12%.

Productivity

① Dwarf firms suffer from low productivity – account for only 6% of total GVA

② They thus hamper the overall productivity of economy.

Reasons for dwarf firms

① Small scale reservation of certain sectors encourage firms to remain small. Eg: matchboxes etc.

② Costs of compliance with labour laws increase sharply once employee strength exceeds 10 is high

③ Lack of sunset clauses on benefits to MSMEs means we have a missing middle

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Lack of access to capital
⑤ Lack of technical capacity development which hampers competitiveness and increases reliance on subsidies

Way forward

① Sunset clause on MSME benefits - they must only go to 'infant' firms.

② Phasing out of Small Scale Reservation which hampers productivity

③ Labour reforms to ease compliance

④ Encourage dwarf firms to grow bigger through capital & technical support

Big firms are synonymous with high productivity & employment creation. It's time our preference for small is altered through above means

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. भारत में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु ऊर्जा दक्षता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Bring out the importance of focussing on energy efficiency for achieving energy security in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Energy efficiency refers to the use of less energy to achieve desired output.

Importance for energy security

(1) India has import dependence of over 80% for energy needs which means energy efficiency can help reduce it

(2) Helps reduce & consumption of electricity in structured manner. - by consumers, industries

(3) Also helps ~~reduce~~ decrease energy intensity of GDP - units required for unit of production

(Steps by government)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and Energy Conservation Act, 2001 governs energy security

(2) Perform, Achieve, Trade (PAT) regime to increase energy efficiency of industries

(3) Standards & Labelling scheme for electrical appliances to encourage sale of energy efficient goods

(4) UJALA - for LED use leading to energy-efficient lighting

(5) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) has been formed

(6) EESL has embarked on purchases of fleet of electric vehicles

for government use - thus reducing wasteful consumption

(7) Smart meters & smart grids to improve household & grid efficiency

(8) Incentives for industries to adopt energy-efficient equipment.

The above measures - especially PAT, Ujala and Standards & Labelling has saved Rs 50000 crore in energy costs so far.

Thus, energy efficiency is an important part of government's strategy to reduce energy intensity and enhance energy security of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. लंबे समय से न्यूनतम मजदूरी हेतु सांविधिक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, अनेक श्रमिक निरंतर इसकी पहुंच से बाहर बने हुए हैं। इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite having a statutory framework for minimum wages since long, many workers continue to remain outside its reach. Examine the reasons and suggest corrective measures in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The minimum wage refers to the wage that industries must pay to their workers at the minimum.

Statutory framework

(1) Minimum Wages Act, 1948
(2) Equal Remuneration Act

There are hundreds of such acts at the state & central level, in line with Article 43 of the Constitution.

However, many workers continue to remain out of reach.

Reasons

(1) Complex regime - over 1000

minimum wages exist depending on geography & skills, leading to lack of clarity

(2) Poor awareness among workers

(3) Lack of enforcement machinery

(4) Huge informal sector that is difficult to regulate.

(5) Glut of workers which affects their bargaining capacity - they settle for lower wages

(6) Paying minimum wage would affect competitiveness of small businesses

Corrective measures

(1) Clarity in regime - reduce number of minimum wages, and express them in round figures for easier dissemination

(2) Industries must be obliged to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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communicate minimum wage to workers at time of recruitment

(3) Grievance helpline along lines of South Africa - visit of labour inspector within 48 hours

(4) Launching massive awareness campaign among workers.

(5) Setting minimum wage in consultation with employers, labour unions to ensure better compliance

(6) Nationwide floor wage below which minimum wage can't go or depending on region..

(7) Boosting skill & bargaining capacity of workers

The Code on Wages introduced by the government helps several of above problems. It must be implemented at the soonest to ensure dignified life for workers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में एक सुस्थापित कार्बन बाजार के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रमाण-पत्रों (REC) की प्रणाली को स्पष्ट करते हुए, REC बाजार के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the significance of a well-established carbon market in India. In this context, explaining the mechanism of renewable energy certificates (REC), highlight the challenges that the REC market faces. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon-markets refer to the buying and selling of carbon credits (right to emit CO_2) by industries in interest of reduced emissions. They were first introduced by Kyoto Protocol in 1997.

Significance in India

(1) Will incentivize industries to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency

(2) Will help reduce GHG concentrations in the ~~atp~~ atmosphere.

(3) Will lead to greater compliance with environmental norms.

Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) Mechanism.

RECs represent one unit of renewable energy. They are sold by states that produce excess renewable energy to states that are deficient, who buy them to fulfill their renewable purchase obligations (RPOs). This leads to creation of market in renewable energy, and boosts its growth by assuring sale of energy produced.

Challenges

1) States have defaulted on fulfilling RPOs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Increases burden on already stressed discoms who have to purchase expensive renewable energy

(3) REC market is still underdeveloped leading to curtailment of renewable energy affecting viability

(4) Green Corridors for transmission of renewable energy are still not implemented, leaving states like Tamil Nadu with surplus renewable energy

(Way forward)

(1) Better enforcement of RPOs
(2) Transmission infrastructure

RECs are important in enhancing viability & popularity of renewable energy. Above steps will help enhance their effectiveness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन संबंधी प्रयासों के समेकन की आवश्यकता एवं इसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need and challenges in integrating the efforts for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Disaster risk reduction is the central pillar of the Sendai framework (2015) and is also closely tied up with climate change adaptation in the Paris Agreement

Need for integration

(1) Disasters are increasingly caused by extreme events associated with climate change
Eg: Floods, cyclones etc.

(2) Hence, DRR will help improve adaptation of communities to climate change, through measures

like disaster-resilient infrastructure, capacity building of women (major victims of disasters)

③ Thus, climate change adaptation must have element of disaster risk reduction in addition to livelihood security

④ Rising sea levels pose disaster & climate threat

Challenges

① Slow onset events don't receive as much attention as drastic ones

② Disaster response gets more attention than slow, patient approach of DRR.

③ Lack of funding - only 4% of humanitarian aid goes to DRR.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Lack of capacity of local body officials hampers integration

(5) Lack of inter-ministerial coordination to formulate integrated approach.

(6) Lack of measurement indices to assess progress made.

(7) focus of climate change adaptation is on livelihood security.

Here, it is important that we take holistic approach towards climate change adaptation & disaster risk reduction & to fulfill objectives of Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement as well as SDGs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. नीति-निर्माण में आंकड़ों के महत्व को देखते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि इसकी क्षमता अल्पप्रयुक्त क्यों बनी हुई है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की आंकड़ा अवसंरचना को रूपांतरित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Given the significance of data in policy making, analyze why its potential remains underutilised. Also, suggest some measures for transforming India's data infrastructure in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Data refers to measurable indicators that act as inputs into policy making.

Significance in policy-making

① 'what gets measured gets managed'

② Helps in focusing on areas needing attention. Helps weed out undeserving beneficiaries

③ Helps formulate plan of action

④ Helps set targets for policies that are reasonable & achievable.

Why Potential remains unfulfilled

① Data exists in silos - there

is no integration of administrative survey data that gives bigger picture.

(2) Lack of digitization of processes hampers data analysis.

(3) Lack of data scientists who are clued into policy making.

(4) No single nodal body for data collation, analysis & intelligence.

Measures to transform infrastructure

(1) Nodal body with access to ministry-level data for integration and suggesting actionable inputs

(2) Use of Aadhaar to form wider picture of citizens & firms.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Digitization of processes.

(4) Survey collection in digital format

(5) Data-entry by ordinary citizens through monetary incentives, as suggested by Economic Survey

(6) Every ministry must have a data-officer linked to nodal body.

(7) Encouraging data centres by giving them infrastructure centres - Cloud Economic Zones.

In this way, government can use data to devise effective policies that better life of citizens and improves data integration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद की जड़ें कई कारकों में निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में सीमा-पार उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The roots of insurgency in the North Eastern region are embedded in a host of factors. Discuss. What measures have been taken to tackle cross-border insurgency in this area? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Insurgency in the North East dates to the 1950s in the Naga insurgency. It is linked to a host of factors that vary from state to state.

Factors

① Ethnic identity :- Nagas want Nagalim for Nagas. ULFA wants separate nation for Assamese

② Development deficit :- Lack of physical & social infrastructure.

③ Narco-trafficking - Important source of income from across Myanmar - methamphetamines & heroin from Golden Triangle

④ Arms trade is another important source of funds

⑤ Intra-ethnic strife - Bodos want separate Bodoland within Assam; Bukis formed separate outfit to counter Nagas

⑥ Support from across border in Myanmar through kinship ties

⑦ Lack of identity with Indian nation due to racial discrimination (Chinkys)

Measures to tackle cross-border insurgency

① Operation Sunrise with Myanmar to dismantle bases of insurgent outfits in jungles

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Regularization of free movement regime (IGKMS) in areas like Mizoram & Manipur.

(3) Patrolling by Assam Rifles along border in Myanmar

(4) Operation All Clear with Bhutan to destroy ULFA camps

(5) Extradition of ULFA leader ~~Arij~~ Anup Chetia from Bangladesh

(6) Cracking down on established trafficking routes

(7) Ceasefire with NSCN-IM

These measures have helped reduce insurgency which is at its lowest in decades in terms of incidents as well as loss of life of security forces

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला करने में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the challenges faced by India in countering terror financing. Also, mention the steps taken by India in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Terror financing refers to the supply of illicit money to support terror activities

India faces many threats of terror financing, especially from Pakistan

Challenges

(1) Use of hawala networks makes monitoring difficult

(2) International finance networks are beyond jurisdiction and capabilities of India

(3) Terror financing through cross-LoC trade - drugs etc.

(4) Support of countries like Pakistan

(5) long time for prosecution in criminal justice system

(6) Help of native collaborators - police in drug trade

(Steps by India)

(1) Amendment of PMLA to include terror related activities

(2) Amendment of UAPA to include terror financing in its schedule

(3) International coordination with US, UK, France to put pressure on Pakistan & include it in FATF black list

(4) Crack down on financing networks of separatists in Kashmir many of who aided terrorists

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Crack down on drug trade in Punjab that filled terrorists pockets, by breaking police-dealer nexus.

(6) Crack down on hawala networks in places like Ludhiana.

(7) Coordination with UN office to Counter money Laundering

These steps have stifled the flow of finance to terrorist outfits.

However, a lot more needs to be done to completely eliminate this menace.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK